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# The Evening Standard.

## WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER TONIGHT WILL BE GENERALLY FAIR; NOT SO COLD IN SOUTHWEST PORTION; COLD WAVE IN SOUTHEAST PORTION. THURSDAY FAIR; WARMER IN EXTREME WEST PORTION.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1913

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# BROTHER OF MADERO EXECUTED

## EX-PRESIDENT IS TAKEN TO ARSENAL

Francisco I. Madero Prisoner of General Diaz—Gustavo Madero Subjected to Notorious "Fugitive Law" Runs Gamut and Falls Dead Under Guards Bullets

## MADERO'S DEATH LIST DISCUSSED

Crowds Bitter and Heavy Guard Took President and Brother to Arsenal—Election of Huerta as Provisional President Meeting Opposition—Cabinet Will Include de la Barra

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Felix Diaz went to the United States embassy shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, formally to ratify the agreement with General Huerta which brought the crisis to an end.

General Victoriano Huerta, after all formal arrangements had been signed between him and Diaz, went to the American embassy and recounted the story of the events to Ambassador Wilson. The two chatted for some time and expressed their mutual pleasure in the conclusion of the battle.

The election by congress of General Huerta to the provisional presidency of Mexico is regarded as practically certain. It is said that he will appoint Francisco de la Barra his minister of foreign affairs and General Mondragon his minister of war. Mondragon was Diaz's chief lieutenant at the arsenal.

**Provisional Cabinet.**

The cabinet, it is believed, will be composed as follows, subject to the ratification of congress:

Foreign minister, de la Barra.

War minister, General Mondragon.

Finance minister, Carlos de Cosío.

Minister of fomento, Alberto Gil.

Minister of interior, Alberto Garcia Granados.

Minister of justice, Rodolfo Reyes.

Minister of public instruction, Jorge Vera Estanol.

Minister of communications, David de la Fuente.

**Telegrams to Governors.**

To every governor throughout the republic General Huerta today sent telegrams relating what had occurred. Ten days ago another telegram was sent to the same governors by Francisco Madero telling them the revolt had been suppressed, and that Felix Diaz was a fugitive.

All military commanders in Mexico have been asked by Huerta to invite all the rebel bodies in their districts to unite with them. The federal commanders will inform the rebels of the developments in the capital and assure them that general elections will be held soon.

**Reyes Still Alive.**

The conclusion of hostilities in the capital revealed today that Rodolfo Reyes, who was reported a suicide, is still alive. He was wounded during an action in the neighborhood of the palace area, since been a patient in one of the Red Cross hospitals.

About 120 students of the military school at Tlalpam, who were indicated in the plot for the liberation of Diaz in prison and imprisoned by Madero, were released today by order of General Huerta.

**Zapata Attitude a Problem.**

The attitude which Zapata, the rebel leader, will take toward the new regime, is problematical. According to a member of the Madero household, Zapata two days ago offered the services of 4,000 of his followers to President Madero for use against Diaz. It has been stated apparently on good authority that President Madero had previously sent to Zapata 100,000 pesos to come to his aid.

Huerta decided today to send troops to Cuernavaca, in order to prevent that city being occupied by Zapata.

**Thousands in Streets.**

Thousands came out today ostensibly to work, but really to go sight-seeing about the city.

The shutters came down from business buildings, which had not been opened for ten days, and shopkeepers made every effort to resume their activities.

**Phenomenal Sale of Papers.**

The Mexican Herald and El Universal were the only newspapers pub-

lished today and these enjoyed a phenomenal sale.

Destruction wrought by shells made it impossible for a number of industrial concerns to resume operations. Broken trolley wires and shot-away posts must also be repaired before street car service can be resumed, and an army of linemen must be put to work before lighting facilities can be restored.

**Slaughter Must Cease.**

General Blanquet caused Madero's arrest after he had made a speech to the crowd in which he said that the time had come when the slaughter must cease. He detailed 20 men to guard the president's private office in the palace. Colonel Riverol was placed in command of this squad.

The president's information of the new turn of affairs came when he walked into the hall of ambassadors. One soldier, over-enthusiastic, dropped his rifle on a line with Madero's breast. Madero thrust the rifle aside and seized the soldier. In the struggle, the gun was discharged, but no one was hit.

**Guards in Encounter.**

The report brought Madero's personal guards to his assistance, but at the conclusion of the brief encounter two of the guards had been killed and six others wounded. Colonel Riverol also was mortally hurt and died a short time afterward.

The capture of the members of the cabinet was effected without resistance, and there appears excellent reason to believe that some of the ministers were involved in the plot.

**Madero Like Wild Animal.**

Francisco Madero, always of a nervous disposition, appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest. He talked volubly about "traitors" denouncing bitterly those who had brought about his downfall. Later, however, he recovered his composure, and as he stood between his guards he seemed to regard the affair more philosophically.

The president was permitted to choose whether he would send his resignation to the legal channel or to Congress or be expelled from the country. In the latter event he and his family would be escorted to Vera Cruz and placed on a vessel in the same way as was Porfirio Diaz a little more than a year ago.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero, forced from the presidency by the coup d'etat of two of his generals yesterday, is a prisoner today in the national palace.

General Victoriano Huerta, who had been commanding the Madero forces against the rebel forces under General Felix Diaz, has been proclaimed provisional governor-general of the republic.

General Aureliano Blanquet, who aided in the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander. These arrangements have been agreed to by General Diaz and the ten-day battle which he has been waging with the federalists appeared today to be over.

**Popular Approval.**

Thousands of men, women and children seemingly gave popular approval to the sudden change in affairs by crowding the big square in front of the national palace and deliriously shouting "Viva" for the three principals and Manuel Mondragon, who had been conducting the Diaz military operations.

**Scenes of Disorder.**

The demonstrations of the night, however, were not without serious disorder. Marco Hernandez, a brother of the minister of the interior, Manuel Hernandez, was killed in the street by rebels when he refused to cry, "Viva Huerta." A demonstrative crowd surrounded him and insisted that he join

in the shouting, but he defiantly replied "Viva Madero."

He was answered by the pistols of the rurales.

Another instance of disorder was the firing of a building occupied by the Nueva Era, an organ of the Madero organization.

Vice President Pino Suarez, who was also arrested, was held prisoner during the night in another part of the palace from that where Madero was confined. Each man was under guard of two soldiers.

**Cabinet Ministers Paroled.**

The ministers of the cabinet were given paroles over night. Senor Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to Madero, fled in an automobile. The deposed president will be treated with all consideration by those who have him within their power, it is declared.

**Message to Mrs. Madero.**

General Huerta promptly dispatched a message to Mrs. Madero, assuring her of the personal safety of her husband and declaring that he would be well treated.

It was the determination that the battle in which heavy artillery had been used in the streets since the outbreak of the Diaz mutiny must come to an end, which led a group of senators last night to urge General Huerta to the stroke that would not only terminate the terrible conflict, but at the same time remove the Madero family from public affairs in Mexico.

**Were Made Prisoners.**

By 2 o'clock yesterday Francisco Madero and his cabinet, with the exception of Ernesto Madero, minister of finance, had been made prisoners. Ernesto Madero escaped a few minutes before General Blanquet's men took the others prisoner in the national palace. Gustavo Madero, another brother of President Madero, also was arrested. He had been denounced in many quarters since the first day of the Madero revolution as an arch-politician and had been charged with being a false counselor of the president.

A few hours later General Delgado and General Angeles, two of the federal commissioners, who were not in accord with General Huerta's plan, were added to the list of prisoners.

**Diaz Celebrates.**

The plan had originally been made without the knowledge of General Diaz and his followers. The news soon permeated the rebel lines and then began a holiday fusillade from the machine guns and rifles, such as had not been heard since the opening of hostilities. It appeared for a time as if every machine gun and every rifle in the arsenal had been brought into action in an effort to fire away all the remaining stores of ammunition there.

It was, however, merely a celebration of the arrival of the news that peace was near.

The awful din was permitted by the commanders to continue for twenty minutes before the buglers were ordered to sound the "cease fire."

**Church Bells Ring.**

As the noise of the guns died away the church bells of the city rang out. This had been ordered by a message from the national palace.

The public took the news that peace had been ordered. Long before the details of the provisional government under General Huerta had been completely worked out, the residents of the capital had begun to give vent to their joy and relief.

The shouts that went up were not those of the partisans of a victorious army, but of people whose nerves had been worn to tatters by enforced participation in a long and desperate battle in the confined space of a great city.

**Americans Shout With Mexicans.**

American residents congregated in the district about the United States embassy were just as demonstrative as the Latin-Americans.

In diplomatic circles, where the tension also had been great, the solution was greeted with relief.

Along the streets and in the big open square in front of the national palace, tens of thousands of people pushed their way, waving improvised banners on which was printed the one word, "Peace."

Shouts of "Hurrah for Huerta," "Hurrah for Blanquet," "Hurrah for Diaz," "Hurrah for Mondragon," sounded everywhere throughout the city.

The soldiers who a few hours before had been on the firing lines, were posted as sentinels on the street corners, taking the place of the police who had not been on duty for ten days.

**Act of Vengeance.**

There was practically no disorder except one notable case of direct vengeance. This was the burning of the building and plant of the Nueva Era, the organ of President Madero. This newspaper was already despised by the anti-government element, which utilized the opportunity of paying off in kind the vandalism of the followers of Madero who during the previous revolt burned the plant of the newspaper El Pais.

Although the tension has been relaxed the attitude of the administration remains one of great caution in dealing with the situation. Officials realize that any outward exhibition at this stage, either of condolence for the fallen Madero regime or satisfaction in the accession of power of the new military party, might be quickly resented by the Mexican people and do much to prejudice the status of Americans in Mexico.

For the present the attitude of the state department will be one of keen observation and non-interference.

**Steps of Grave Importance.**

Steps of grave importance remain to be taken in the Mexican capital before the Diaz revolution can be accepted as completely successful. Ambassador Wilson and other members of the diplomatic body of the Mexican capital, will recognize General Huerta as the de facto leader of the tempo-

rary government. This must be done that foreign representatives may properly look after the interests of their own people. But what will follow that action must be determined by the developments of the immediate future, for there must be substantial evidence of the permanence of the new government and its ability to bring peace out of the chaos which has prevailed in Mexico before political recognition may be extended.

**Events Move Rapidly.**

Events are moving so rapidly in the Mexican capital, however, that it is expected such recognition soon can be extended.

Two factors that must be taken into account are the probable course of the Orozco-Salazar revolutionists in the north and the Zapata rebellion in the south. For if the leaders of those movements, as threatened, hold out against the new Huerta regime, another period of disorder and suspense is expected.

While military and naval preparations for the dispatch of forces to Mexican waters or nearby points, such as Guantnamo, have been relaxed, sufficient data has been gathered by the strategists of the war and navy departments to afford material for an interesting study of the new scheme of brigade organization of the army. It is believed the results have been eminently satisfactory, showing a marked increase in the ability of the land forces, as compared with conditions existing as recently as two years ago.

The celebration of peace by the populace really began a few minutes after Madero had been taken prisoner. Great curiosity had been aroused by unusual activity in the national palace, and the arrival there of General Huerta with Gustavo Madero, a brother of the president.

**Hundreds at Palace.**

Hundreds of people gathered around the doors of the building. When General Huerta saw that the populace was being held back by a line of soldiers he gave orders to let them enter. The crowd poured through the wide doors in a solid stream until the courtyard was filled.

**Huerta Outlines Situation.**

General Huerta then made a short speech, briefly outlining the results of his action. He assured his hearers that peace would soon be established throughout the republic.

The people had expected to hear General Huerta announce the victory of the government forces or that Diaz had surrendered. Many of them stood for a moment stupefied by the statement which Huerta made. Then they broke into a cheer which reached the ears of Madero in his temporary home.

**Plot Takes Definite Form.**

The plot to overthrow Madero took definite form about noon yesterday. General Blanquet never had been in sympathy with the idea of an artillery duel within the limits of a populous city. He was also moved by the fact that he had a son in the ranks of the rebels. It was arranged that Blanquet should play a role in the peace plan secondary only to that of General Huerta.

The force of 1,000 men belonging to Blanquet's command was moved in from its position near the British cemetery and stationed near the national palace. It was explained that this force was intended to replace the reserve troops which had been there many weeks and whose loyalty to Madero was unquestioned.

General Blanquet caused Madero's arrest after he had made a speech to the crowd.

The fall of the Madero administration in Mexico, brought about by the well arranged plot of the federal military leaders has been received in the capital with general acclamations. It is not known, however, how the rest of the country will receive the change.

**Great Tribute to American Flag.**

The part played by the United States embassy in the ten days' battle gained for the American flag such a tribute as never before was witnessed in Mexico. After the messenger from the United States embassy, Harry Berlinger, had gone through the fire of the rebel lines to the arsenal conveying the message of peace sent by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, he drove to the national palace in an automobile bearing a white flag on one side and the Stars and Stripes on the other.

By the time he emerged from the national palace after delivering the note to General Huerta, the crowd outside had learned the import of his visit. The reappearance of his machine was the signal for a tremendous ovation.

**Tremendous Ovation.**

Through an immense mass of humanity the big automobile picked its way slowly amid deafening applause, with the Stars and Stripes flying in the wind.

Group after group of the people on the streets caught up the cry, "Viva los Americanos," until the entire city reverberated with the cheering.

**Intervention Seemed Inevitable.**

For days had regarded intervention by the United States as practically inevitable. Mexicans of the non-combatant class suffered divided emotions of hope and fear. Thousands, although deploring intervention by any power, had come to the conclusion that the good offices of any nation were preferable to the wanton destruction of property and awful loss of life which had been occurring, with neither side gaining any apparent advantage.

**Special Election to Be Called.**

After the arrest of President Madero, General Huerta declared that he would deliver the position to anybody who was legally named. It is understood that special general elections will be called at an early date to select a successor to Madero.

In the meantime Huerta has assumed the post of governor general and

has appointed General Blanquet military commander of the federal district.

All this was done without the government and without the knowledge of Felix Diaz. General Huerta played the bold stroke of taking Diaz at his word, given some days ago when he said he was not fighting for personal ambition, but merely for the removal of Madero.

News of Huerta's coup was sent to Diaz through the American embassy. It was very late at night before the final peace papers were signed by both parties.

The first official act of General Huerta in his new capacity was to send notification to the American ambassador as to what had been done. The note asked Ambassador Wilson to advise President Taft and the members of the diplomatic corps that the battle had been closed, thus ending the danger to the lives and interests of foreigners.

Huerta asked the ambassador to permit his office to be used as a channel for negotiations with the rebels in order to bring about a complete understanding. Ambassador Wilson replied by agreeing to act as intermediary and an exchange of notes was begun which terminated in a complete accord.

The formal transfer of troops from the rebel zone took place early this morning. In the meanwhile the government lines had been removed and the heavy cannon dragged back to headquarters.

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## GEN. HUERTA NOT POPULAR

Northern Rebels Doubt His Ability to Handle Situation

El Paso, Feb. 19.—While rejoicing at the overthrow of Madero, rebel agents here and Diaz sympathizers among the Mexican army officers at Juarez express doubt of the ability of General Huerta to handle the situation. Doubt was expressed over press dispatches saying that General Diaz had accepted the Huerta claim to the provisional presidency.

Huerta is not popular in northern Mexico, his administration as commander of the northern military zone having resulted in much ill feeling among officers and civilians.

**Rebels Will Sustain Existing Government.**

"We will sustain the existing government," declared Colonel Juan N. Vasquez, commander at Juarez, when asked today regarding his position. Speaking as well for General Antonio Rabago from whom he had received notice of the change of national government, Colonel Vasquez continued:

"The army will maintain order and sustain the acknowledged government. All is quiet in the north and I believe will remain so. The army is bound to sustain whatever president is named. Be it Francisco Villa, Inez Salazar or any other bandit."

He made no direct reference to General Huerta.

**Trouble at Juarez Expected.**

However, trouble at Juarez and other points in the state still is threatened by the volunteer troops. Their officers, many of them former insurance agents, are being ousted by the president. Nearly half of the 1,000 troops at Juarez are volunteers.

It is pointed out by rebel agents here that the claim to the provisional presidency of Enilio Vasquez Gomez made some days before the Huerta revolt against Madero, will complicate matters seriously. Vasquez Gomez now is in the rebel camp below Juarez with General Inez Salazar, recognized commander of the northern revolutionists. In view of Huerta's unpopularity, especially among the rebels, the Vasquez Gomez program, they say, will stand better chances of being accepted by Salazar, in the north, Zapata, in the south, and the many other rebel chiefs already in arms.

**Diaz Plan Approved.**

The plan outlined by General Diaz to appoint the provisional president to a congress of revolutionary representatives met with approval here. But the naming of General Huerta without any representation from the northern and southern rebels is unexpected and not reckoned to increase the Diaz popularity.

## PRESIDENT NOTIFIED

Mexican Provisional Governor General Makes Official Announcement

Washington, Feb. 19.—President Taft today received the following telegram from Victoriano Huerta, Mexican provisional governor general:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the government, the forces are with me and from now on peace and prosperity will reign. Your obedient servant."

VICTORIANO HUERTA, "Comandante en-Chief."

## NO CHANGE IN PLANS

Preparations For Emergencies in Mexico Not Relaxed By U. S.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Although its plans remained set for action in case of emergency, the United States today was distinctly relieved at the overnight news from Mexico City, telling about the abdication of President Madero and the apparent settlement of the civil war that has swept the capital itself. Preparation for eventualities, however, was not relaxed. It was recognized that readjustment in government was filled with danger and no orders were issued that would halt the movement already begun.

Gathered under the avowed declaration that they were to be mobilized for practice, with the Atlantic fleet at Guantnamo, Cuba, 2000 marines will be sent to that port as originally ordered, unless there is good reason for their recall. The navy department deemed that it had issued any order in any way setting aside the original plan of action.

## WILSON APPROVES INAUGURAL PLANS

Washington, Feb. 18.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson, through his personal aide, Thomas H. Birch, today sent word to the inaugural committee that the plans for his inauguration met with his approval.

Colonel Birch informed the committee that neither Mr. Wilson or himself had any changes to suggest.

## EXPLOSION RUINS HOUSE

Home of Lloyd George Split in All Directions By Infernal Machine

London, Feb. 19.—An explosion early today partially wrecked a country residence in course of construction for Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George at Walton Heath, near London.

The infernal machine was so powerful that the thick walls of the house split in all directions and most of the rooms were wrecked.

Two seven-pound cans of black powder also had been placed in two separate rooms among heaps of wood shavings, which had been saturated with oil and in the center of which burning candles had been fixed.

The only clues obtained by the police are two broken batons which were found among the wreckage.

It is declared by neighbors that an automobile containing several women passed through the village in the early hours.

Nobody was injured by the explosion. The house was not yet occupied.

## BOATSWAIN FALLS DEAD

Spanish War Veteran Drops on Deck of Revenue Cutter Hudson

New York, Feb. 19.—Unscathed by the Spanish bullets which flew about him in the rescue of the torpedo boat Winslow, in the harbor of Cardenas fifteen years ago, Gustavus Anderson fell dead of heart trouble on the deck of the revenue cutter, Hudson, yesterday. He was boatswain of the Hudson when she went into the harbor of Cardenas in the Spanish-American war and pulled out the torpedo boat Winslow, after she had been disabled by Spanish shot and Ensign Bagley, her executive officer, had been killed.

Anderson was complimented by congress for his bravery, for he stood fearlessly at a machine gun, returning the fire of the Spaniards as the Hudson crept into the harbor.

Anderson was 62 years old and had been in the revenue cutter service, thirty-five years.

## TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senate: Resumed debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Passed bill authorizing payment of

\$71,000 to Americans injured by firing on Mexican border.

Interstate commerce committee voted to favorably report bill for physical valuation of interstate railroads.

House: Resumed debate on civil appropriation bill.

Immigration bill was taken up for passage over President Taft's veto.

Secretary MacVeagh testified before treasury department committee that \$35,000,000 above current liabilities was practical working balance for treasury.

## MORGAN CO. PLANS BANK

Finest Banking House in World to Replace Old Structure

New York, Feb. 19.—Plans for the "finest banking house in the world," according to the announcement of the architects, have been approved by J. P. Morgan & Co. to replace the present structure being erected by that firm in the financial district. The estimated cost of the new building is between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, and this added to the value of the plot upon which it will be built—about \$4,000,000—will make it one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city.

The new building will be severely plain, only four stories high and constructed of Tennessee marble. The three top floors will be suspended from great trusses just below the roof instead of resting on pillars as in ordinary buildings. The main banking department will occupy the first floor and will contain 15,000 square feet of floor space, the greatest of any private banking firm in the world, without a pillar or post. Besides the private office rooms on the upper floors there will be private sleeping rooms and bath rooms, and on a level with the top floor a terrace for the recreation of members of the firm. Work on the building will start May 1.

**MORGAN IMPROVING.**

London, Feb. 19.—J. P. Morgan, according to a dispatch from Cairo, went out driving today. He is recovering from an attack of indigestion. His granddaughter has left Europe for Rome.

## SCHEME IS APPROVED

Placing of 500 College Men Aboard Warships Meets With Favor

Washington, Feb. 19.—Hearty approval of the plan to place college men on board the war vessels of the United States during the summer vacations, was contained in letters received by the navy department today from President Lowell of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale. While the department has not formally approved the scheme, it has been endorsed by Captain Charles C. Marsh, in charge of naval militia affairs. Captain Marsh believes that the placing of college students on board the vessels would create an interest in the navy that would be invaluable, and also would bring to the service many men who would be available in case of war. He plans, with the consent of the secretary of the navy, to try the experiment with at least 500 college men this coming summer.

## BEAT MAN TO DEATH

Drunken Indians Kill Wood Dealer and Miner Below Fort Yukon

Fairbanks, Alaska, Feb. 19.—Victor Ekengren, a wood dealer and miner, residing 100 miles below Fort Yukon, said to have had wealthy relatives in Worcester, Mass., was beaten to death by drunken Indians last month, according to Archdeacon Stuck, an Episcopal missionary, who arrived here yesterday from Fort Yukon. The Indians demanded liquor. When the white men refused he was attacked. Archdeacon Stuck said this was the first attack by Indians on a white man during his nine years' missionary work in Alaska.

## FIRE DESTROYS NEBRASKA TOWN

Hartwell, Neb., Feb. 19.—Fire that started shortly after midnight last night damaged or destroyed practically all the business houses here, with a loss estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000. The town is without fire protection.

## The Child and the Store

"Children!" exclaims the storekeeper, "yes, we welcome the children, for they are the buyers of the future."

There are in all stores certain seasons of the year which are specially devoted to children and their interests.

In some stores regular children's days are celebrated, the store is given over to their entertainment and a sale particularly of their things.

Other merchants make Saturday children's day, and special prices

are given on many of the things they need.

Some merchants even provide special play rooms for the children, where they can have the time of their lives, while the grown-ups shop.

Watch the advertisements in the STANDARD closely and constantly every day. Then you will find the best news about children's wearables. All the merchants who advertise in the STANDARD are eager to have your children start shopping at their stores.